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THIS is the soldiers' year.

IT was the greatest convention since the

THE campaign may be said to have opened in Indiana.

IT seems to be the year of jubilee for the Republican party in Indiana. EVERYBODY in Indiana is happy now, ex-

cepting the unhappy Democracy. THERE is no doubt about it; Providence

smiles on Indiana Republicans this year. HARMONY is the word with Indiana Repub-

licans, and you may spell it with a big H. IT is a good ticket, and one that every Re-

publican can "holler" for with all his might. IT was a great day for the Republicans of

Indiana. Harmony and enthusiasm were in the air. REPUBLICAN conventions always do the

right thing when the time for action comes. It is a way they have.

GENERAL HOVEY is an old soldier, and accustomed to discipline. He will obey the commands of his party.

THE enthusiasm of the convention did not have an inspiriting effect upon local Democrats. They looked blue.

PRIVATE FIFER, of Illinois, extends his congratulations to Private Chase. Promotions come to the men in the ranks.

THE State of Indiana to the First district: Yes. General Hovey makes a good Congressman, but we want him for Governor.

IT is said that politics is not profitable; but it seems to be a fairly good thing for Indianapolis-as the crowds on the streets plainly testify.

IT was an embarrassment of riches that troubled the convention yesterday; but when it made its choice there was universal satisfaction.

HARRISON, Shackelford, Hovey and Chase, a soldiers' ticket, and sure to win. Me. Cleveland's little veto machine is doing its perfect work.

lis was a typographical error. Whatan awful grudge against Indianapolis that Atlanta proof-reader must have.

IT was Abraham Lincoln, we believe, who said the people sometimes made mistakes, but they always "wobbled right" at last. The convention wobbled right.

THE common sense of the people always finds an easy way out of apparently embarrassing complications. The wisdom of the mass is greater than the wisdom of individuals.

Ir is just as well that Fisk and Brooks are first with their letters of acceptance. Going through this little ceremony does harm to no one, and may afford them some satisfaction. They should not forget, meanwhile, that the first shall be last when it comes election day.

A NEW YORK special in an exchange speaks of Henry George's "free-raders." This is a typographical error that is not so much of an error, after all. What George and his followers want is free trade with England and the chance to make a raid on other people's barns and corner-lots.

"CONSCRIPTED delegations" is what an exasperated Democratic exchange calls the trainloads of free American citizens who come to visit General Harrison. It is enough to make a Democrat mad to see these crowds of pilgrims at Harrison's home, and then to look at poor old lonesome Cleveland, without even "conscripts" to do him honor, although he was a "conscript" himself.

IT was Congressman and "Coal baron" Scott, Mr. Cleveland's right-hand man, who said: We [the capitalists] can control the workingman only so long as he eats up to-day what he earns to-morrow." With workingmen forming the majority of members in the 102 building associations of Indianapolis, the grip of Scott and his fellow-monopolists upon the labor element hereabouts would seem to have little strength.

THE district electors, chosen by the delegations from the several districts, are all representative Republicans, and will contribute their share to Republican success this year. The electors-at-large, Gen. J. M. Shackelford, of Evansville, and Col. Thomas H. Nelson, of party ever adopted in Indiana has taken as Terre Haute, are well known throughout the

State by their long identification with active politics. The alternates, Messrs. J. D. Oliver, of South Bend, and Nicholas McCarty, of this city, represent the business element of the party. Mr. Oliver is a large manufacturer, and proprietor of the "Oliver Chilled Plow Works," at South Bend. Mr. McCarty is one of the solid business men of Indianapolis, and a gentleman of high character. His father, one of the early settlers and a prominent business man in his day, was the Whig candidate for Congress in this district in 1847, a member of the State Senate in 1850, and the Whig candidate for Governor in 1852.

THE REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET. The convention yesterday was one of the most remarkable ever held in Indiana. I would hardly be exaggerating to say it was among the most remarkable ever held in any State. We do not refer to mere numbers or enthusiasm, though in these respects the convention was almost without a precedent; but to the spirit that animated the vast assemblage, and to the high sense of political duty and responsibility that controlled its action.

The convention met under embarrassing circumstances. The discussion of the gubernatorial question had brought about a disagreeable entanglement. Personal claims and personal interests had, to some extent, become arrayed against, or at least involved with, what appeared to be the claims and interests of the party. There was no mistaking the fact that the overwhelming sentiment of the party and a decided preponderance of the delegates were in favor of the nomination of Mr. Porter for Governor, but he steadfastly and persistently refused to be a candidate. His firm determination was only equaled by that of a large majority of the delegates to draft him into the service. candidacy of all the gentlemen named in connection with the office was more or less affected by the position of Governor Porter. If his refusal to accept the nomination was positive and final, that made one case; but if he could be induced to recede from or reconsider his decision at the overwhelming desire of the convention, that was a very different case. The situation was at no time dangerous to Republican success, but it was embarrassing and perplexing. It was not until after the convention met that it became positively known that Mr. Porter would not, under any circumstances, accept the nomination, but would feel compelled to decline it if made. This compelled an entire change of front and readjustment of preferences. No convention ever had to perform a more important duty on shorter notice or under more difficult circumstances. It was like swapping horses while crossing a stream, or changing front in the face of the enemy. At this critical juncture the convention showed splendid self-control and mastery of the situation. It was here that the intelligence of the Republican party came in play. Without making any concessions or committals, the convention decided to take a recess. The whole convention retired for consultation. The new situation created by the knowledge of Governor

Porter's positive refusal to accept a nomination had to be met suddenly, but it could not be met without deliberation. A brief recess sufficed. On reassembling the convention was master of the situation. With true Republican intelligence and nerve it had risen clear above the complications of the hour. and was prepared to render a verdict. The result was the nomination of Gen. A. P. Hovey on the first ballot. With Porter off the track, the logic of the situation pointed to a soldier candidate, and by common consent the choice of the convention turned to the battle-scarred veteran of the First district. Each of the other candidates presented strong claims and possessed great individual merit, but there was no mistaking the weight of his. The nominaway out of the complication, and the convention adopted it. It was a triumph of American common sense and Republican intelligence. The nomination of "Private" Ira Chase for Lieutenant-governor was a fitting sequel to that of Hovey for Governor, and a natural result of the impetus of the soldier spirit in the convention. They make a strong combination. The ticket was completed in the same spirit. The nomination of the present State officers was a foregone conclusion, but not a mere perfunctory work. It was a deserved recognition of their honest. faithful and excellent administration of the offices during one term, and the party's way of saying "Well done, good and faithful servants." The nominations for Supreme Judges

THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

and for Reporter of the Supreme Court are

first-class in every respect, and fairly round

out the symmetry and strength of the ticket.

which fitly supplements the work done at

Chicago, and insures Republican success in

The platform adopted yesterday is specially commendable in one respect, viz., that it deals almost entirely and exclusively with State issues and matters of State policy. It very appropriately disposes of most of the questions involved in the national campaign by declaring that "the national platform expresses the faith of the party upon national matters," and by indorsing and ratifying the action of the Chicago convention. It was not necessary to reiterate the declarations of principles or policy made at Chicago. These disposed of by a general indorsement, the platform makes a strong and comprehensive presentation of local and State issues. Its points and statements are already condensed to the last and do not admit of abbrevia-They sweep the horizon of State politics, and dispose of every material feature in a frank and explicit manner. It is a platform to be read and studied, and one that is likely to figure to no inconsiderable extent in the canvass. While it is admirable in every part, particular attention may be called to the resolutions on the labor question and th temperance question. The first covers every point demanded by reasonable representatives of the labor movement, and the second declares squarely and unequivocally for local option and control. No platform of either

strong and tenable ground on these questions

as that of yesterday. The platform, like the ticket, will grow upon the people, and both will get there.

A BYNUM BLUNDER.

The Louisville Commercial calls attention to a ridiculous blunder of Mr. Bynum's in his speech in the House on the Mills bill. He undertook to show by the statistics of Australasian commerce how a protective tariff injured our foreign trade and forced us to carry on such as we have on ruinous terms. He

"Here we find a country with an annual trade of about \$500,000,000. During the last ten years this country has imported products to the value of \$2,643,800,151, and of this sum we only supplied \$27,224.067, a fraction over 1 per cent. While we sold to her people only about \$27,000,000 worth of our products, we purchased of them directly over \$80,000. 000. Instead of exchanging our machines, furniture and agricultural implements for wool, we paid over money to the extent of

The ponderosity of this argument appears in the fact that Mr. Bynum got the exports and imports reversed. Instead of exporting to Australasia in the last ten years \$27,000,000 worth of goods and importing \$80,000,000 worth, we did just the opposite. We exported \$80,000,000 worth and imported \$27,000,000 worth, and instead of baving to send money to the amount of \$50,000,000 to settle the balance, they had to pay money on balance. What will Mr. Bynum say to that? Perhaps he will deny the accuracy of the Congressional Record's report, as he does that of the Atlanta Constitution. His corrected statement makes a strong argument in favor of protection.

THE Camden, N. J., Courier prints an interview with a glass manufacturer of that city who says the passage of the Mills bill would destroy that industry. He says:

"The usual time for starting the year's fires is the first of September, but the manufacturers have unanimously agreed not to start this year until October or November, and many of them will not then if there is any prospect of the Mills bill becoming a law. either during the present or next session of Congress. They cannot do business under it and pay wages, for the reason that windowglass can be brought over from Europe at less freight than the manufacturers of New Jersev can get their glass to Chicago, Boston or New York. It is carried almost free as ballast every day in the week, and the price of French and Belgian glass is so near that of American under the present tariff that we are afraid to start in.

"We would have to demand a reduction of at least 50 per cent. in wages under the Mills bill to compete with the foreign production, even if soda and clay were placed on the free list as raw materials, and the reason is so plain that no free-trade sophistry can wipe it out. We pay our glass-cutters 20 cents per box; in Europe they pay 5 cents for the same work. Our flatteners are paid at the rate of 52 cents, against 8 cents in Europe. Our blowers last year averaged for the entire season of ten months \$32 per week, while the average in Europe was \$12. For common or unskilled labor around our factories we paid last year \$45 per month, against \$25 abroad."

These are hard facts, not vague theories, and they accord with the testimony of manufacturers in other lines. That the passage of the Mills bill would bring wholesale disaster upon the manufacturing industries of the country, and be the entering wedge to the destruction of our whole industrial system, admits of no doubt. The marvel is that any considerable number of Americans can be led or driven into the support of a policy so utterly suicidal and un-American.

MR. CLEVELAND is unfortunate in his friends. The ardent championship of his cause by Henry George, the free-land theorist, will not help him with the millions of land-owners and the other millions who are straining every nerve to become such. These persons desire to own their land in fee simple, and not to rent it of the government, and Henry George's assertion that the tendency of the Democratic policy is toward the fulfillment of his plans is hardly likely to win their votes for the candidate of that party. The Republicans might do worse than to hire

POLITICAL NOTE AND COMMENT.

FIFTY \$ St. John is said to be working for

George to preach Cleveland and free land

the same wages this year. Roger Q. Mills has been for years an avowed free-trader. It is only since the Oregon election that he has attempted to put on sheep's clothing.-Los Angeles Tribune.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND can go a fishing next Memorial day and nobody will know anything about it. There are privileges in private life which the public man may covet but not enjoy. -Detroit Tribune. This campaign involves a contest between

derstands the issue will, if he has the interests of his country at heart, vote for Harrison, Morton and protection.-Cleveland Leader. THE increasing defection of Democratic manufacturers and their employes in Troy to Harrison and Morton has so excited the Democrats

this country and Europe. Every man who un-

that there is talk of a boycott against the seceders from Cleveland. -Buffalo Express. ONE of the most notable remarks of Grover Cleveland was that "the soil remains in its place." The people will gladly, in November. show him the difference between Grover Cieve-

land and the soil .- Peoria Transcript. THERE is something wonderously suggestive in the persistence with which the Indianapolis Sentinel harps upon Ben Harrison's so-called "Chinese record." The suggestion is that the Sentinel is powerfully hard up for ammunition.

-Chicago News (Dem.) THERE are many reasons given to explain the President's backwardness in coming forward with his letter of acceptance. The Boston Traveler thinks it is owing to the difficulty in selecting the right kind of flies with which to tempt the public to swallow his free trade hook. An enthusiastic Irish-American Republican club, having for its motto Dean Swift's famous saying, "Burn everything that comes from England except her coal," has been organized at Lincoln, Neb. A number of prominent Irish Democrats are charter members. Patrick Egan

is at the head of the club. THE American election is infinitely more important to Englishmen than their own internal politics just at this juncture, and they should observe every phase of the campaign closely and understandingly. The result of the American election will help to decide many important is sues in Great Britain .- London Sunday Times. July 15, 1888.

FROM the London Economist: "On the adoption of free trade in the United States depends the greater share of English prosperity for a good many years to come. As the British Hosiery Review reiterates: 'We venture to assert that England will reap the largest share of any advantages that may arise from the adoption of the ideas now advocated by the free-trade

party in the United States." THERE has seldom been a presidential campaign in which the Republicans of Connecticut have been so early in the field and so enthusiastic as they are this year. They feel that the time has come when they must defend their homes and their prosperity. Many of their Democratic neighbors are with them, and it is certain that Harrison and Morton will have Connectiont's electoral votes. - New York Mail and

ON THE WAY TO THE TOMB

The Remains of General Sheridan Removed from the Nonquitt Cottage.

Mournful Scenes in the Village and on the Wharf-Representatives of the Press Permitted to View the Body in the Casket.

New Bedford, Mass., Aug. 8.-This after-

noon the press representatives were allowed to look upon the dead hero as he lay in his casket at the cottage at Nonquitt. It had previously been decided by Mrs. Sheridan that nobody should see the body aside from herself and the household; but the thought that, perhaps, if such secrecy were maintained the public would gain the impression that there was something about the General that should not be seen. caused her to change her decision, and so the press representatives were admitted. The casket rested in the middle of the room upon pedestals placed upon a mat of black and white. and to the left of the door leading to the hall and dining-room was the bedstead upon which the General had died. The bed clothes were turned up over the pillow, but the bed had not been made up since the body had been taken from it and placed in the casket. The remains bore a noble and life-like expression. The emaciation which one would have been led to expect after months of sickness was not seen upon his rounded features. His stiff gray hair was brushed carefully back as he always wore it, and a peaceful, quiet, contented look was spread over his face. He appeared like a leader who had done his work nobly, with satisfaction to himself and his country. Across the coffin was laid the sword the General carried during the the rebellion. Across scabbard the tracings of the records of the battles in which he had taken part were plainly discernible in the dim light of the shutter-closed room. The yellow sash which he wore in life was also resting on the top of the coffin, one end hanging gracefully down till it almost swept the floor. The General's black chapeau, with its gold rosette, also rested on the coffin. The numerous army corps badges which it was customary for Sheridan, when alive, to wear, were not seen on Sheridan dead. Nothing relieved the breast of the coat save the bright gold buttons. and at the shoulders the gold epaulets. The hours hung heavily until the Monohan-

sett, bearing the guards of honor from the New Bedford Grand Army posts and the Loyal Legion, appeared around Clark's Point and stood in for the Nonquitt wharf. It was 4:09 P. M. when the boat was made fast. The baggage on the wharf was hastily put on board, and then Col. Arnold A. Rand, recorder of the Loyal Legion of Massachusetts, accompanied by Commander James W. Hervey, of Post 190, George P. Gifford, of Post 1, and George T. Fisher, of Post 196, all of New Bedford, went up the road from the wharf to the Sheridan cottage, preceded by Edward T. Wilson and Henry P. Wilson, the undertakers in charge. The committee of cottagers which was to accompany the body to the city had gathered upon the veranda of Charles F. Bound's cottage, and they next passed down the road to the Sheridan cottage. When the Grand Army men had reached the house, they were met by Colonel Kellogg and the undertakers, and Colonel Rand went inside to see that everything was in readiness. The Grand Army men then brought from the wharf the bier upon which the casket was to be borne. A little wait then occurred. Almost every cottage had upon its piazza its quota of silent neighbors, and standing about the lawn between the cottages and the beach were several newspaper men and artists of the pictorial press, busily sketching the scene from the foreground. sight was the faces of the Sheridan children as

they peered out of one of the upper windows as

they watched the Grand Army men come and go. Presently the bier was lifted in position and the coffin laid upon it. It was lifted to the shoullers of the old soldiers, and the solemn procession passed down over the lawn to the boat. A sadder sight is rarely seen. Slowly they marched, their footfalls making no sound upon the yielding turf. All was silence, sad and op-pressive. The coffin was followed by Col. M. V. Sheridan, supporting Mrs. General Sheridan upon his arm. Little Phil walked by his mother's side. Next followed Mrs. Colonel Sheridan with little Mary. Sister Urban followed next, leading Irene, one of the twins, while Sister Justinian followed, leading little Louise, the other twin. Then came the governmess and the women servants, and Colonels Kellog and Blunt, and Dr. Matthews and Clerk Roerbeck in turn. Down the long wharf, through the two lines of the members of the Loyal Legion at open order, passed the pro-cession. In this line also was Colonel Morgan Rostch, of the staff of Governor Ames, of Massachusetts, representing the Governor, as well as the city of New Bedford and the Nonquitt cottagers. The casket was lowered, and those of the party who were to go-Colonel Sheridan and Mrs. Sheridan, Colonel Blunt, Dr. Matthews, the sisters, and some of the servants—passed on the steamer. The body was next taken aboard, followed by the members of the Loval Legion, the Grand Army men bearing the casket. The national colors were draped about the coffin, and the sword, belt and chapeau laid on top. The bier was placed upon the floor of draped banner of the Loyal Legion. The start from the house had been made about 4 o'clock, and about twenty minutes past 4 the boat left her wharf. If the procession had been sad the parting was sadder.
Colonel and Miss Kellogg, with the children and
the servants, were huddled into a little group on the wharf together. Hardly an eye which saw the spectacle was dry. Little Phil's lips quivered and he broke out crying, but the rest bore up nobly. The wheels of the Monohausett turned, and the remains of the great general

left Nonquitt forever. Mrs. Colonel Sheridan remains at Nonquitt with the Sheridan children. Clerk Roerbeck has been detailed to remain at the cottage to look out for the interest of the part of the household left behind. Colonel and Miss Kellogg, who were intending to go to Washington, were detained by the sickness of little Julia Kellogg. The passage to New Bedford was uneventful. New Bedford, Mass., Aug. 8.-The steamer Monohansett arrived at the Vineyard dock, this

city, just before 6 o'clock. The funeral train was waiting the arrival of the boat. Silently and slowly the coffin was borne to and placed in the car prepared for it, while the family party stepped into the private car of Vice-president Thompson. The members of the party who were to accompany the remains to Washington took their places in the two Pullman cars and in few minutes the train drew out of the depot. TAUNTON. Mass., Aug. 8.-The funeral train reached Taunton at 6:52 P. M. Bells were tolling and a crowd filled the station.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Aug. 8 .- A special train will carry the remains of General Sheridan from this city to Washington. The train will start at about 4:45 A. M. to-morrow, and will follow the Eastern express train. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company have a select crew of veterans who fought under the dead commander to take charge of the train. The crew is composed as follows: Conductor, Wm. Branson; engineer, Joseph Kelly; fireman, Louis Meyer; brakeman, John Heberton.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 8 .- The train bearing the remains of General Sheridan reached here at 12:45 A. M. The train is over an hour and a balf late, and losing time. The train will reach the Harlem river at about 5:30 A. M., and Washington at 3 P. M. Arrangements at Washington,

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8. - General Schofield has

designated the troops to act as escort at the Sheridan funeral. The commands are all from near Washington save one. Four pews on either side os the center aisle of the church have been removed, and a catafalque is being erected on which the remains will rest. The interior of the church is being draped with mourning. In accordance with the wishes of the family the church ceremonias will be simple, and the Catholic clergy of the city will unite in the Gregorian chant at the beginning and ending of the mass. The choir of the church will sing the music of the mass mass without orchestral ac-

General Schofield and three of his staff arrived here to-night for the purpose of perfecting the arrangements for General Sheridan's funeral. thew's Church to the President and Cabinet, heads of departments, to members of the House and Senate individually. Both the House and Senate will adjourn on the day of the funeral, and will adopt a resolution to attend the funeral in a body. The church will seat about 1,000 people, and the invitations will have to be restricted to that number. The military guard of honor will consist of a detachment from the regular army and a detail from the Loyal Legion.
The funeral procession from the church to the

grave will be a strictly military one. No place will be made in the line for members of the G. A. R., of the Loyal Legion, or any of the other military organizations. This course has been adopted at the request of Mrs. Sheridan.

Action of Veterans at Noblesville. Special to the Indianapolis Journal

Noblesville, Ind., Aug. 8 .- On motion of Chaplain Lozier, the following action was taken by the Veterans' Association: The veterans of Indiana pause in the midst of the festivities of their annual reunion, and in silence, with bowed heads and hearts, recognize the sad be-reavement sustained by the Nation, the armies of the

world, the veterans who were his comrades, and by his family, in the death of General Sheridan. Resolved, That we especially tender our profound-est sympathies to General Sheridan's family in this their darkest hour. Resolved, That these headquarters be appropriately draped, in token of our bereavement; that the president and adjutant of this association and the com-

mander and adjutant of the Department of Indiana G. A. R., are hereby appointed a committee to publish these resolutions and to convey a copy to General Sheridan's family.

JAS. R. Ross, President.

P. L. NEGLEY, Adjutant. A. D. VANOSDOL, Department Commander. I. N. WALKER, Adjutant.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Congressman Owen Finds a Way to Bring a Refractory Postmaster to Terms.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal-WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 .- It has become necessary for Representative Owen, of Logansport, to "tone down" one of the Democratic postmasters in his district. Two years ago the Postmaster-general ruled that matter franked by Congressmen could be put up in sacks and sent to any part of the country to one address, and that it could be taken out of the sacks and the documents addressed to any place in the United States and there mailed to its ultimate destination. At the beginning of this Congress the Postmaster-general ruled that Senators and Representatives could use rubber stamps in placing their names (franks) upon public documents. Some days ago Mr. Owen sent two sacks full of speeches to a gentleman at Bringhurst, Carroll county, Indiana, with a request that they be addressed to various persons and mailed at the postoffice where the bulk was sent. The postmaster at Bringhurst refused to distribute the speeches, holding that inasmuch as they were addressed at the Bringhurst postoffice and franked in Washington, they were unmailable office Department and brought the matter to the attention of the Postmaster-general, who was greatly surprised, and at once directed a communication to the postmaster at Bringhurst, ordering him to receive the documents in the form they were at first presented, and to distrib-ute as the law required. The Postmaster-general says that the action of the postmaster at Bringhurst was ridiculous; that it could just as easily be held that a letter was unmailable which was inclosed in an envelope and sent to a postoffice for its address, although the stamp on the envelope was not cancelled, being inside an envelope which paid the postage. The documents sent in the bag were properly stamped and only required addresses upon them. and when they were presented to the post-master at Bringhurst they contained the necessary stamp and the proper address for mailing purposes. The sole object of the postmaster in refusing to distribute these speeches, it was believed, was to prevent the distribution of Republican literature, but he has been made aware by this time that Republican matter goes through the mails just the same as Prohibition, Greenback, Democratic, or any other kind of matter, and that a stamp is as good on one man's mail as on another's.

Legal Status of Decoy Letters. WASHINGTON, Aug. 8. - The case recently decided by Justice Harlan, at Baltimore, arising under the postal laws, is exciting much interest, and to-day the decision, which was an oral one, was written out by the Justice. Its main points are as follows: Certain inspectors caused a postal officer to put a decoy letter containing money, and which they addressed to an actual resident of Baltimore, to be put with the letters usually put on the dumping-table in the postoffice in that city. They had previously arranged with the postmaster that the latter, if it passed backing and cancelling tables and reached the carriers' room or division, should not be delivered to the carriers for delivery to the persons addressed, but to the inspectors. This letter never reached the carriers' division, and it was charged to have been taken by the accused while working at the backing table. He was indicted under the first clause of Section 5465 for secreting, embezzling and destroying this decoy letter, which, it was alleged, was intended to be conveyed by mail. He was also indicted under the second clause of the same section for the money out of On the last indictment was acquitted, and convicted on the first. Mr. Justice Harlan, while saying that decoy letpostal thieves, held that a letter which the inspectors and postmaster deliberately contrived should not be delivered to a carrier or to the person addressed, or to the latter's agent, was not, within the meaning of the statute, a lette? "intended to be conveyed by mail." He said that the question was a close one, but his better judgment favored the construction just stated as most likely to give effect to the purpose of Congress. The instructions at the trial in the District Court being regarded as inconsistent with this view, the judgment was reversed and a newwrial ordered.

Indiana Pensions.

Pensions have been granted the following-Widows' Arrears—Emily Fleetwood, Holton-ville; Emma E. Welling, Indianapolis; Cornelia Coates, Shelbyville; Catharine Moranda, Little York; Wilhelmins Tolus, Fort Wayne; Martha J. Flanigan, Militown; Lydia A. Moss, Rensselear; Sarah E. Storey, Sullivan; Mary A. Hubbard, Columbus; Manervia E. Mays, Marengo; Emily A. Bidwell, Kendallville; Josinah Kelley, North's Landing; Lydia Browning. Mitchell: Sarah Reed, Shelburn: Sarah A. Emerick, Francisville; Mary A. Dean, Bedford Margaret Hamilton, Columbus; Lucinda E. Blunk, Newport; Delilah Trout, Whiteland; Sarah A. Wooden, Greensburg; Sarah E. Bishop, Bristol; Johanna Lynch, Chestnut Ridge: Mary A. Winnings, Ashland: Ann Carty, Terre Haute; Sarah Jackson, Marengo; Henrietta Connell Scipio; Jerusha Eggleston, Mishawaka: Sarah E. Trusler, Indianapolis; Maria Lein, Indianapolis; Mary A. Ensminger, Danville; Sarah Shir-ley, "Clermont, Rachel Nichols, Whitesville; Barbara Shortridge, Camden; Dora Webber, Evansville; Mary L. Mattox, Lewis; Mary Hall, Seelyville; Elizabeth Newman, Seymour; Mary E. McElhenny, Logansport; Margaret C. Sel-by, Park; Julia E. Hubbell, Goshen; Valeria S. Hook, Versailles; Amanda J. Taylor, , West Middleton; Leonora A. Gainey, Springville; Marry A. Elberson, Perrysville; Emma Martin, Ewngton: Gerilda J. Kinser, Fairfax: Lucy Jane McGrayel, Nashville; Ellen Campbell, Evans-

Maxwell Likely To Be Respited. St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 8.-The matter of granting a further respite to Hugh M. Brooks. alias Maxwell, was heard this afternoon by Governor Morehouse at the executive office in Jefferson City. Arrangements were made and papers presented by Messrs Martin and Fauntleroy, the attorneys of Brooks, and the proceedings extended over several hours. Among the papers presented to the Governor were two affidavits made by J. G. Travis and George Diefenbrock, two reputable citizens, setting forth that they heard one of the jurors in the case say, before the trial, that he believed Brooks committed the murder and ought to be hanged without judge or jury; also, a dispatch from the British minister to Martin and Fauntleroy, asking them to inform the Governor that the request of the British government had been made direct to him through the Secretary of State. After the hearing closed, Governor Morehouse announced that he would give his decision tomorrow morning. While he did not intimate what the decision will be, it was the impression at Jefferson City that the Governor will grant a

Storm Damage at Springfield, O. SPRINGFIELD, O., Aug. 8 .- The damages of last night's storm were almost entirely confined to this city and immediate vicinity, little damage being done outside. Besides the damage reported last night, the roof of Thomas & Son's mmense shops was torn off, and the Common Sense Engine Company's factory was badly wrecked. The loss to property here will amount to \$8,000. Hundreds of acres of corn in this vicinity were ruined. Several houses near Marysville were demolished, one being literally torn to atoms by lightning. The family was away

respite in courtesy to the English government.

Mayor Hewitt Seeks Redress. NEW YORK, Aug. 8 .- Indictments were filed to-day against Henry P. Porter, editor of the Press, and Herbert L. Bridgeman, of the same paper, for statements in that paper charging Mayor Hewitt with ill treating, ill-paying and systematically taking the earnings of the work-

men of the firm of Cooper & Hewitt, at Ring-

CURRENT POLITICAL NEWS

Indianians in New York Talk About the Prospect in Their Native State.

The Blaine Reception Committee Spends the Day in Listening to Speeches and Waiting for Their Distinguished Guest,

INDIANA MEN ABROAD.

What Indianians in New York Think of the Oatlook in the Hoosier State. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8. - Among the late arrivals up town to-night were W. H. H. Miller and Horace McKay, of Indianapolis, who are here to represent General Harrison. Mr. Miller is the second member of the law firm of Harrison, Miller & Elam, and Mr. McKay is a well-known Indiana politician. Mr. Miller said that he left General Harrison in good health and spirits. "Indiana is surely Republican," he said; "the young voters are coming with us. The soldier element is giving us great strength, and our growing manufacturing interests demand protection. The natural gas discoveries have created large manufacturing industries within two of

Judge C. W. Fairbanks, the Indianapolis at torney who was prominently identified with the canvass for the nomination of Judge Gresham for President, in discussing the political situation in Indiana, said a day or two ago, "There is much to be said in reference to our State, but when everything is said, it is my candid judg-ment that the Republicans have the best of the situation and will carry the State. The Democrats, of course, have become intrenched behind the federal power and patronage, but this has its disadvantages. There are more people angry over the distribution of patronage many times over than there are Democrats satisfied with places. The failure to nominate Gov. Gray for Vice-president because of a local Democratic quarrel, has burt the party in Indiana very much. Our canvass is materially strengthened at the outset by the State pride which we take in Gen. Harrison, and by the general rally of his old soldier comrades to his banner."

Gen. Dan Macauley, who was at one time Mayor of Indianapolis, later the proprietor of the Gedney House in this city, and now engaged in electrical enterprises, has a cool judgment about politics, which is evenly tempered by his wide acquaintanceship and contact with men. He was asked to day about Indiana, and replied: "Why, to tell you the downright truth. General Harrison is sure to carry it. Any Democratic talk about even a possibility of their carrying it is out of all keeping with their own claims. They always said that it was Hendricks who carried the State for them, and with Hendricks dead and Harrison running, they would be in a more logical position if they owned up the corn at once and admitted the hopelessness of the situation.

WAITING FOR BLAINE.

The City of New York Delayed-Speeches by W. H. H. Miller and Editor Halstend.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8 .- The steamer Sam Sloan. which has been chartered by the Republican club to meet the incoming steamer City of New York, and take off the Hon. James G. Blaine, lay at her dock this forenoon waiting for news of the steamer being sighted off Fire Island. Beside lay the tug L. Pulver, chartered by the Chicago excursionists, and the steamer Fred B. Dalzell, with the Irish-American delegation. The latter started down the bay early in the day. The Sloan was adorned with bunting and the cabins were filled with floral devices. Many people were on the boat from an early hour anxiously awaiting the word to start down the bay. President E. T. Bartlett, when Mr. Blaine comes on board, will deliver a short address of welcome, and an informal reception will be held on the way up to the city. A brass band furnished music for the occasion. The Chicago Blaine Club, on the Pulver, had a small brass piece and giant fire-crackers, which contributed to the noisiness of their outing. Blaine badge peddlers did a rushing business. A start was made at 2 o'clock this afternoon, notwithstanding the fact that the steamer had not been sighted. Ex-Judge A. L. Morrison will present an address to Mr. Blaine in behalf of the Trish-American Anti-free trade League. A heavy fog prevails, and he is thought that the City of New York is approaching the coast slowly, and will be heard from this afternoon or

At quarantine it was learned that the City of New York had not been sighted, and with the band the party went ashore, one thousand strong, and resolved itself into a mass-meeting on the green turf. R. P. Porter presided, and the speakers stood in a buggy. Ex-United States District Attorney Jenny, of Brookland, first spoke, and was followed by William He. Harrison Miller, of Indiana, General Harrison's

law partner, who said: "Gentlemen-In calling upon me, I have no doubt you thought that one could not be usociated with General Harrison for fifteen years, as has been my pleasure, without absorbing some of his great qualities. Gentlemen, we have come here to-day, some of us a long distance, to show by our presence that it is not possible for the Republican party to do too great honor to James G. Blaine, and we feel in Indiana

that in honoring this great man, the Republican party honors itself." [Cheers.

Murat Haistead, of Cincinnati, was called for, and pushed forward to the carriage, into which he climbed. He said: "Fellow-citizens-I did not expect this when I joined the procession. but I feel grateful for your kindness. I came some one thousand miles to join with you in paying my respects to the man whose voice we long to hear and whose magnificent form we expect to see. We have auspiciously tegun the great presidential campaign this year. I have known General Harrison for forty years. I sat with him in a school-house in Hamilton county. Ohio, forty years ago. There is no better friend in the West of James G. Blaine than General Harrison. For one, I am glad the nomination made at the Chicago convention was not in any sense an apology for the glorious campaign of 1884. You need not be troubled about the West or the Northwest. I believe we are going in to win. I think it is in the air. Mr. Blaine has seen in England the extraordinary sympathy that exists between the administration of that empire and the administration of the United States-sympathy between the Tory government of Great Britain and the Democrats of the United States. The battle will be fought here in New York, and it is for you to see that the country is not given over to free trade."

A. L. Morrison and James P. Foster spoke, and were fellowed by the last speaker, Senator M. W. Matthews, of Chicago, who said: "Fellow-Republicans of the United States, Illinois will give to Harrison, the proud son of Indiana, and to Morton, the substantial business man of New York, thirty thousand majority." The expected steamer not having been reported at 8 P. M., the Sloan returned to the city and will start out in the morning again.

MICHIGAN REPUBLICANS.

They Assemble at Detroit for the Purpose of Holding a State Convention.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 8 .- Few delegates to the Republican State convention, which began here at 2 o'clock this afternoon, had arrived here last night, but this morning all the leading botels were crowded with delegates, alternates and other Republicans from all over the State. At noon the delegates from the eleven congres sional districts held their caucuses and selected members of the various committees, electors, etc. The hour for the beginning of the convention proceedings was set for 2 P. M. in the large Detroit Rink on Larned street. The hall was handsomely decorated with bunting and pictures of Harrison and Morton, Zachariah Chandler, James G. Blaine and Governor Luce. Shortly after 2 o'clock nearly all the delegates had arrived and taken their seats. The lobby and galleries were well filled spectators. Applause and cheers broke out as there was borne through the entrance a banner surmounted by coon. On one side was a painting showing : log cabin and having above the words, "William H. Harrison, 1840." The other side showed : neat frame house with a river vista and the words, "Benjamin Harrison, 1888." It is the banner of the Ingham county delegation, and was placed above the band stand. Nobodfrom home and thus escaped. No fatalities are | cheered the banner more shrilly than sixteen men from the Second district delegation, who is '40 had voted for William H. Harrison for Presi dent. At 2:35 Maj. Hopkins called the conven tion to order. Maj. Hopkinssaid it gave him grea pleasure to introduce as the temporary pre siding officer, Major Watkins, of Kent county. Mai. Watkins thanked the convention for the honor. After paying a tribute to Harrison, he said the campaign was to be an aggressive one. and briefly reviewed the principles of the Republican party. This party, he said, was